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A faily necessity at home and abroad; a treasure when traveling by land or water, or when on an outing of any kind, and particularly prized at the seastde or mountain resort. Protects the skin from cutting winds, burning rays of the sun and every injurious effect of the elements. Prevents and cures abnormal redness of the nose or any part of the face, also chapping, chafing, cold sores, fever blisters and all irritations of the skin. It is the greatest known specific for burns; takes the fire out more quickly than anything else, roothes, heals and prevents scars and suppuration. Indispensable for use of infants and every member of the household. An exquisite natural heaptifer. A grateful application after shaving. Excellent for massage purposes. Madame Yale's Almond Blossom Complexion Cream comes in two sizes, at special prices of TDe for the large \$1.00 size and 39c for the 50c size.

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Here All This Week.

Madame Yale's New York demonstrator will remain here all this week in the Yale section of our Tollet Goods Department, main floor, where she will explain to the ladies all about the preparations made by Madame Yale—fifty-five different articles—so that ladies can find among the list just what they need. Ladies may consult with Madame Yale's assistant without charge, and the young lady will assist you in the proper selection of the remedies needed. remedies needed.

Ask for a free copy of Madame Yale's 96-page souvenir book at our Tollet Goods Dept. given away free. Also mailed free to those living out of town. Write for a copy.

We are Madame Yale's Washington agents, and have permanently placed her entire line in our Toilet Goods section, where ladies can at all times obtain any of these well-known preparations. We sell the entire line at Special Cut Prices.

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Oxide of Iron Roof Paint —the test of all roof paints.

HODGKIN'S Paint \$13 7th at. a.w.

Apple and Honey -Cures Coughs, -Cures Colds: -\$1 a Bottle. A special preparation of Apple and Honey that we can fully recom-TO-KALON SIA 14th St.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Drago Doctrine as to the Use of Force.

MAY COME UP AT HAGUE

Resolution Adopted by Rio Janeiro Conference.

THIS COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE

In Favor of First Resorting to a Public Tribunal for the Determination of a Claim.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Drago doctrine lately, and are likely to hear more in the future, because it is to be discussed at the approaching conference at The Hague, where the delegates from the United States are to offer it as a topic for discussion. It will therefore be interesting to know who Drago is and what is his doc-

Luis M. Drago is a brilliant young awyer of the Argentine Republic who was minister of foreign affairs in that country in 1902, at the time when Great Britain, Germany and Italy attempted to collect certain claims of their citizens by forcible means from the government of Venezuela. On December 29 of that year Senor Drago sent a note to Mr. Garcia Merou, Argentine minister at Washington, which attracted a great deal of attention when it was published, shortly after. Copies of this note were sent to all of the American republics and to the Euro-pean powers. Although the principles enun-ciated were not new and had been discussed for a century or more, they were so forcibly and so concisely expressed that they have since been alluded to as "the Drago doctrine," in distinction from "the Calvo doctrine," which is very much

oroader.

Senor Calvo was also an Argentine jurist, who died at an advanced age about two years ago. He was Argentine minister to Germany. France and other countries; he was a voluminous writer upon international law, and his commentaries, which fill sev-eral volumes, have been translated into several volumes, have been translated into several languages and are regarded as high authority among civilized nations. Senor Calvo takes the broad ground that no government has the right to use force to compel the payment of financial obligations. He condenses his theories in the following paragraph:

paragraph:
"According to strict international right, the recovery of debts and the pursuit of private claims do not justify de plano the armed intervention of governments; and, since European states invariably follow this

since European states invariably follow this rule in their reciprocal relations, there is no reason why they should not also impose it upon themselves in their relations with nations of the new world."

That, in short, is the Calvo doctrine.

The Drago doctrine is not so broad, and forbids the use of force to collect debts resulting from contracts, concessions, loans, etc. He argues that the capitalist who loans money to a government always takes into account the resources of a country, the security offered and its ability to pay. He goes into the business with his eyes open; he charges a heavy premium for the risks he assumes, and therefore he has no right to complain or to appeal to force in case the debtor is unable to pay or refuses

Alexander Hamilton's View. In support of his contention, Senor Drago

quotes Alexander Hamilton, as follows: "Contracts between a nation and private ndividuals are obligatory, according to the conscience of the sovereign, and may not be the object of compelling force." He also appeals to the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to ex-tend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or by subjects of any foreign

state."
Senor Drago admitted that the payment of its public debts, the amount of which may be determined by the tribunals of the country involved, or by international arbitration, is absolutely binding upon a nation, but maintained that the debtor nation has a right to choose the manner and the time of payment since its national credit and national honor is involved.

There has been considerable discussion as to the exact attitude of Alexander Hamilton on this subject. His utterances were directed to an obnoxious proposition which was offered as a part of the Constitution of the United States at the time that document was being framed. It provided that the judicial power should extend to all controversies be-

the amount of those securities; a suggestion which the following considerations prove to be without foundation:

"It is inherent in the nature of sovereign-

to be without foundation:

"It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be amenable to the suit of an individual without its consent. This is the general sense and the general practice of mankind; and the exemption, as one of the attributes of sovereignty, is now enjoyed by the government of every state in the Union. Unless, therefore, there is a surrender of this immunity in the plan of the convention, it will remain with the states, and the danger intimated must be merely ideal. The circumstances which are necessary to produce an alienation of state sovereignty were discussed in considering the article of taxation, and need not be repeated here. A recurrence to the principles there established win satisfy us that there is no color to pretend that the state governments would, by the adoption of that plan, be divested of the privilege of paying their own debts in their own way, free from every constraint but that which flows from the obligations of good faith. The contracts between a nation and individuals are only binding on the conscience of the sovereign, and have no pretension to a compulsive force. They confer no right of action independent of the sovereign will. To what purpose would it be to authorise suits against states for the debts they owe? How could recoveries be enforced? It is evident that it could not be done without waging war against the contracting state; and to ascribe to the federal courts by mere implication, and in destruction of a pre-existing right of the state governments, a power which would involve such a consequence, would be altogether forced and unwarrantable."

The President's Attitude.

The President's Attitude.

In a memorandum sent to Minister Merou in reply to his communication, Secretary Hay did not assent directly to the doctrine set forth by Senor Drago, but quoted from recent messages by President Roosevelt to Congress to the effect that "by the Mon-roe doctrine we do not guarantee any state

000000000000 THE NERVE AND

BRAIN BUILDING LIQUID

Read "The Road to Wellville"

"There's a Reason."

against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American state." Mr. Hay also quoted from another message in which President Roosevelt said: "No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own boundaries and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference."

In his message of December 5, 1905, President Roosevelt again took strong grounds in support of the Drago doctrine. After calling attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to our government if for-

calling attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to our government if foreign nations undertook to recover their loans from the other American republics by force, and to the danger that such methods would result in permanent occupation of American territory by European powers, he said: "Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view."

As the American republics are all borrow-

same view."

As the American republics are all borrowers, they are naturally inclined to take the same view of the case, and among the subjects for discussion at the recent American conference at Rio de Janeiro was a resolution requesting the peace conference at The Hague "to consider whether, and if at all to what extent, the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible."

Certain long-headed, far-sighted men in the Latin-American republics who have given much thought to this subject were doubtful as to the expediency of pressing it at The Hague conference lest the European bankers who supply the money for doubtful as to the expediency of pressing it at The Hague conference lest the European bankers who supply the money for public improvements and the development of their resources might become alarmed and refuse to furnish any more funds. At their suggestion the proposition was modified and a resolution was unanimously adopted at the Rio conference, on August 22, 1906, requesting the second peace conference at The Hague "to examine the question of compulsory collection of public debts, and in general the best means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin."

This was not an indorsement of the Drage doctrine and was not intended to be. The object of the resolution was to get the subject before The Hague conference in some way or other for discussion so as to draw out the policy of the lending nations and with the hope of ultimately securing some declaration from them against the use of force to recover their loans. At the same time the government of the United States and other American nations objected to any declaration that might be construed as encouragement or sympathy to defaulting gravernment. Their cork desire and intending the construency of the contraction of the construed as encouragement or sympathy to defaulting gravernment.

encouragement or sympathy to defaulting governments. Their only desire and inten-

governments. Their only desire and intention is to protect such governments from
injustice and unnecessary injury.

It has not been deccided who will present
the subject at The Hague, the United
States or one of the other American republics. That is left for future decision after
consultation among the American delegates at The Hague. Perhaps Brazil, who
furnished the presiding officer for the conference, would be the most appropriate, but
it makes very little difference because the it makes very little difference because the proposition comes from an assembly of na-tions and is the unanimous action of all the American republics.

How This Country Stands.

The instructions from the different American governments to their delegates at The Hague concerning this subject have not been disclosed. The attitude of the United States, however, may be described as fol-

"That when pecuniary claims are held by citizens of a creditor state against a foreign government it would seem advisable to ascertain the question of liability and the amount due by resorting to a public tribunal in which the rights of the respective parties can be investigated. lic tribunal in which the rights of the respective parties can be impartially determined and the law applied as in ordinary judicial proceedings. This would avoid the use of force until the equities are determined. Then if the debtor nation refused to meet its obligations the question is open whether force may be used without injustice. Should a debtor nation refuse to submit the facts and the law to an impartial tribunal or to arbitration the use of force might be justified to compel it to do so. might be justified to compel it to do so, and, in the meantime, the creditor nation would be justified in demanding security for the payment of a possible award."

BOCKVILLE AND VICINITY. General and Personal News of Montgomery County, Md. uce of The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 21, 1907. Arthur Offutf, a young colored resident of this place, was arrested last night on a charge of attempted arson. It is alleged that Saturday night he attempted to burn the house occupied by him and his family by saturating the lower floor with coal oil and setting fire to it. The flames were discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done. The house belongs to Mrs. Helen Howard.

A reunion was held Saturday at the home of Dr. E. B. Prettyman, at this place, when nearly all who formed the faculty of the Maryland State Normal School when Dr. Prettyman was principal of the institution spent the day at the Prettyman home. Misses Richmond, McLain, Davis, Ricker, Scarborough, Upshur, Henkle and Hoppen and Prof. and Mrs. Austin were among those present.

among those present.

If Walter Loveless, the alleged proprieto: of a hotel on the Conduit road, fails to give himself up to Sheriff James P. Gott by not later than tomorrow George W. O'Brien of Glen Echo, it is stated, will have to pay \$400 to the county. Loveless is under indictment for violations of the local action law of the county there have the option law of the county, there being two cases against him. He was released on bail in the sum of \$400, O'Brien qualifying as surety. His cases were to have been tried at the last term of court, but when called for trial Loveless was net on hand, and his recognizance was declared for-

Charles P. Collins and James A. Moran were last evening reappointed town mar shal and town clerk and treasurer, respect ively, of Glen Echo. Thomas A. Weaver and Guy E. Jenkins, who were recently reand Guy E. Jenkins, who were recently re-elected members of the council, subscribed to the oath of office before Mayor Garrett and entered on their two-year term. The Halpine Hunt Club last Saturday evening indulged in a fox chase, those participating being George Gates, Clay B. Edwards, Charles Windham, Charles A.

velt or ignominiously submit to his dictation. This dictation by the President is wrong and has a tendency to degrade every honest man who is allied with it.

"The recent visit of Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock to South Carolina, Georgia and Florida and the selection by the President of ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina to round up the delegates from the southern states engenders discord and leaves the impression that offices are to be traded for delegates, that delegates are to be tagged.

"Let us make this a fight to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, to see that no federal officer shall be elected as a delegate from this southern section."

RAILWAY TRAINMEN ADJOURN. Will Meet Two Years Hence in Colum-

bus, Ohio. ATLANTA. May 21.-The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen completed its business yesterday and adjourned. Columbus, Ohio, was selected for the next blennial conven-

tion, after a sharp contest.

The order elected the grand executive board, as follows: J. W. Rhodes, Toledo, Ohio, chairman; R. J. Powers, San Bernardino, Cal.; Arthur W. Evans, Newark, Ohio; C. Cash, Roanoke, Va., and F. C.

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BOB HAMPTON OF PLACER.

BY RANDALL PARRISH.

AUTHOR OF "WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING."

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CHAPTER XV. The Door Closes.

Totally exhausted, the two men dropped their heavy burden on the earth. Mason swore as the blood began dripping again from his wound, which had been torn open afresh in his efforts to bear Hampton to safety. Just below them a mounted trooper caught sight of them and came forward. He failed to recognize his officer in the begrimed person before him, until called to

"Sims, if there is any water in your canteen hand it over. Good; here, marshal, use this. Now, Sims, note what I say carefully, and don't waste a minute. Tell the first sergeant to send a file of men up here with some sort of litter, on the run. Then you ride to the Herndon House-the yellow louse where the roads fork, you remember—and tell Miss Naida Gillis (don't forget the name) that Mr. Hampton has been se-riously wounded, and we are taking him to the hotel. Can you remember that?"

"Then off with you, and don't spare the The Haipine Hunt Club last Saturday evening indulged in a fox chase, those participating being George Gates, Clay B. Edwards, Charles Windham, Charles A. Clagett, Dr. Barrett Wilson. Edward Umstead, Dr. Chambers, J. William Rabbitt, Campbell Windham and others.

FIGHT BOOSEVELT IN SOUTH.

Georgia League Will Oppose Office-holders as Delegates.

ATLANTA, May 21.—o federal office-holder will be a delegate from Georgia to the next republican national convention if the Republican Siste League of Georgia has its way. The organization has been formed to fight the Roosevelt administration.

An address has been issued by Chairman Blodgett of the state league, which says, in part:

"There is no doubt that all the federal office holders will espouse the cause of Roosevelt or ignominiously submit to his dictation. This dictation by the President is window of the Occidental. Is that true?"

He was gone instantly, and Brant began bathing the pallid, upturned face.

"You'd better lie down, marshal," he commanded. "You're pretty weak from loantling the pallid, upturned face.

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"You'd better lie down, marshal," he commanded. "You're pretty weak from loantling. The commanded. "You're pretty weak from l He was gone instantly, and Brant began

Seeing Mr. Wynkoop on the hotel porch, Brant said to him: "Miss Spencer informed me that you saw a man leap from the back window of the Occidental. Is that true?"

The missionary nodded.

"Good; then come along with me. I intend breaking the back of this lynching business right here and now."

He strode directly across the street to the steps of the Occidental, his clothing scarcely more than smoldering rags. The crowd stared at him sullenly; then suddenly a reaction came, and the American spirit of fair play, the frontier appreciation of buildeg courage, burst forth into a confused murmur, that became half a cheer. Brant did not mince his words.

"Now, look here, men! If you want any more trouble we're here to accommodate you. Fighting is our trade, and we don't mind working at it. But I wish to tell you right now, and straight off the handle, that you are simply making a parcel of fools of yourselves. Slavin has been killed, and nine out of ten among you are secretly glad of it. He was a curse to this camp, but because some of his friends and cronies—thugs, gamblers, and dive-keepers—accuse Bob Hampton of having killed him, you start in blindly to lynch Hampton, never even waiting to find out whether the charge is the truth or a lie. You act like sheep, not American citisens. Now that we have pounded a little sense into some of you, perhaps you'll listen to the facts, and if you must hang some one put your rope on the right man. Bob Hampton did not kill Red Blavin. The fellow who did kill him climb

ever dared to do it. I did wish that either Mr. Moffat or Mr. McNeil could have been here to go with you. Mr. Moffat especially is so daring; he is always risking his life for some one else—and no one seems able to tell me anything about either of them." The lady paused, blushing violently, as she The lady paused, blushing violently, as she realized what she had been saying. "Really you must not suppose me unmaldenly, lieutenant," she explained, her eyes shyly lifting, "but you know those gentlemen were my very earliest acquaintances here, and they have been so kind. I was so shocked when Naida kissed you, lieutenant; but the poor girl was so grateful to you for going to the help of Bob Hampton that she completely forgot herself. It is simply wenderful how infatuated the poor child is with that man. He seems almost to exercise some power of magic over her, don't you think?"

"Why, frankly, Miss Spencer, I scarcely

"Why, frankly, Miss Spencer, I scarcely

Then Wynkoop stepped gamely to the front. All that is true, men. I have been trying ever since to tell you, but no one would listen. Miss Spencer and I both saw feel like discussing that topic just now. There are so many duties pressing me—" the man jump from the window; there was blood on his right arm and hand. He was and Brant took a hasty step toward the open door, his attentive ear catching the sound of a light footstep in the hallway. He met Naida just without, pale and tearless. Both her hands were extended to him a misshapen creature whom neither of us ever saw before, and he disappeared on a run up that ravine. I have no doubt he was Slavin's murderer." unreservedly.

was slavin's murderer."
No, one spoke, the crowd apparently ashamed of their actions. But Brant did not wait for any outward expression.
"Now, you fellows, think that over," he said. "I intend to post a guard until I find out whether you are going to prove yourselves fools or men, but if we sail in again those of you who start the trouble care. "Tell me, will he live?"
"The doctor thinks yes." "Thank God! Oh, thank God!" She pressed one hand against her heart to con-trol its throbbing. "You cannot know what this means to me." Her eyes seemed now those of you who start the trouble can exfor the first time to mark his own deplora-ble condition. "And you? You have not been hurt, Lieut. Brant?" pect to get hurt, and pay the piper. That's'

In front of the hotel porch he met his first sergeant coming out. "What does the doctor say about Hamp-He smiled back into her anxious eyes "Nothing that soap and water and a few days' retirement will not wholly remedy. My wounds are entirely upon the surface. Shall I conduct you to him?"

She bowed, apparently forgetful that one of her hands yet remained imprisoned in his grasp. "If I may go, yes. I told Mrs. Herndon I should remain here if I could be of the slightest assistance." ton?"

"A very bad wound, sir, but not necessarily fatal; he has regained consciousness."

"Has Miss Gillis arrived?"

"I don't know, sir; there's a young woman cryin' in the parior."

The lieutenant leaped up the steps and entered the house. But it was Miss Spencer, not Naida, who sprang to her feet.

"Oh, Lieut. Brant; can this be truly you! How perfectly awful you look! Do you know if Mr. Hampton is really going to die? I came here just to find out about him, and tell Naida. She is almost frantic, poor thing."

They passed up the staircase side by side, exchanging no further speech. Once she glanced furtively at his face, but its very calmness kept the words upon her lips unuttered. At the door they encountered Mrs. Guffy, her honest eyes red from weeping.

him, and tell Naida. She is almost poor thing."

Though Brant doubted Miss Spencer's honesty of statement, his reply was direct and unhesitating. "I am informed that he has a good chance to live, and I have already dispatched word to Miss Gillis regarding his condition. I expect her at any man in gud spirits, I'm thinkin'. Step roight in, miss." "How very nice that was of you. Oh, I she held the door ajar, but Naida paused, naturally slips of trembled so when you first went to face glancing back at her motionless companion, far from unsight those angry men! I don't see how you

first time in her eyes. "Are you not com-ing also?"
"No, Miss Naida. It is best for me to re-main without, but my heart goes with you."
Then the door closed between them.
(To be Continued Tomorrow.)

UMBRELLA ATTACHMENT.

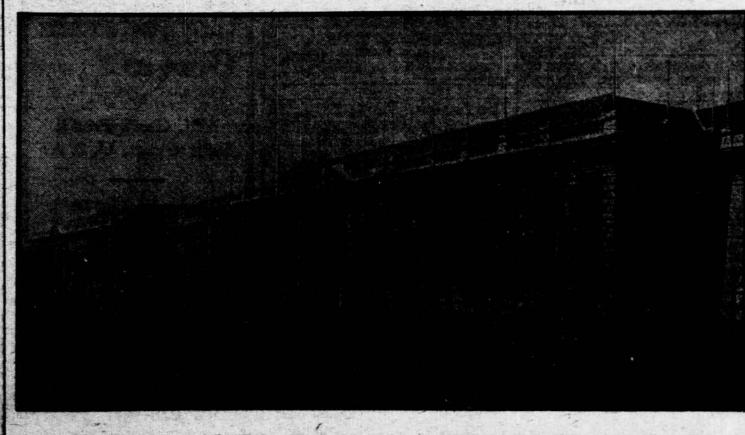
Metal Ring for Holding the Cover When Umbrella is Bolled. Recognizing the fact that the attachnents at present employed to hold the over of an umbrella in position when losed are unsatisfactory, a Maine inventor has devised a very simple method which

seems to overcome the faults. As shown

in the accompanying illustration, it consists



of a metal ring, which slides freely over the umbrella when the latter is rolled. A ribbon has one end secured to this ring and the other end to the umbrella cover midway between the ends of the ribs. The length of the ribbon limits the movement of the ring between the free ends of the ribs and the tip of the umbrella. When the latter is in an open position the ring naturally slips close to the top, where it is unsightly, resting easily on the



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